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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/684,065	10/06/2000	Mamoun Abu-Samaha	10005265-1	2855

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HOWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

LERNER, MARTIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/29/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/684,065	ABU-SAMAHA, MAMOUN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Martin Lerner	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 to 2, 5 to 12, 15 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 3 to 4 and 13 to 14 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant may wish to request a corrected filing receipt, as the correspondence address is to "Howlett-Packard Company". Apparently, this is a misprint, and should be – Hewlett-Packard Company –.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 to 2, 5, 8 to 12, 15, 18 to 21, 23 to 26, 30, 32 to 35, and 39 to 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, *Halahmi* discloses a system and method for displaying electronic mail on a low bandwidth device, comprising:

"an access module configured to expose messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data, calendar data, contacts data, and tasks data stored on a messaging/collaboration server, wherein the access module is configured to manage an amount of data transmitted to the voice [wireless] device to accommodate capacity constraints of the voice [wireless] device" – e-mail server 20 and e-mail portion server 26 ("an access module") receive a message and forward a message for

transmission to wireless communication device 12; the suitable data format involves construction of a WML deck, including one or more cards, for WAP enabled devices (column 6, lines 10 to 43: Figure 1); an e-mail message is divided into a plurality of portions to accommodate a low bandwidth display ("to accommodate capacity constraints") (column 3, lines 23 to 39); a wireless communication device may be a WAP-enabled cellular telephone ("a voice device") (column 2, lines 20 to 30);

"a voice [wireless] interface module configured to translate messaging/collaboration service requests from the voice [wireless] device for presentation to the access module and to translate a requested messaging/collaboration service deliverable from the access module for presentation to the voice [wireless] device" – WAP proxy server 16 ("a voice [wireless] interface module") receives WAP-compatible requests and passes the requests to an e-mail server (column 5, line 48 to column 6, line 9: Figure 1).

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, the only elements not expressly disclosed by *Halahmi* are "wherein the access module is configured to create a replacement reference identifying a data item by a messaging/collaboration server reference into the messaging/collaboration data, pass the replacement reference to the voice [wireless] device without passing the data item, and store an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference, where the access module is configured to transmit the referenced data item to the voice [wireless] device in response to receipt of the replacement reference from the voice [wireless] device."

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, however, *Fakes et al.* discloses a method and computer product for an electronic mail system between a local computer 20 and a messaging server computer 16, where each e-mail message is associated with a unique message entry identification code ("MEID"), making use of a 16-byte global unique identification code ("GUID") ("a messaging/collaboration server reference") (column 4, lines 26 to 57: Figure 1). Additionally, a 2-byte index ("a replacement reference") is assigned to each GUID, and stored on messaging server computer 16 ("store an association") (column 5, line 56 to column 6, line 47: Figure 1). Local cache 21 contains a subset of the contents of the master map 27, residing on messaging server computer 16, where the master map 27 has a 2-byte index assigned to each GUID encountered by the store software 23. If the messaging software 22 determines that local cache 21 does not have the 2-byte index, it requests and retrieves the 2-byte index from master map 27 on messaging server computer 16 ("pass the replacement reference to the voice [wireless] device without passing the data item"). (Column 5, Line 53 to Column 6, Line 25: Figure 1) When local computer 20 ("the voice device" or "the wireless device") wants a message stored in message store 14 on messaging server computer 16, messaging software 22 sends a message or folder identification code to message store software 23 running on messaging server computer 16, and store software 23 opens and provides the local computer 20 with access to the contents of the message ("the access module is configured to transmit the referenced data item to the voice [wireless] device in response to receipt of the

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replacement reference from the voice [wireless] device"). (Column 3, Line 66 to Column 4, Line 14: Figure 1)

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, *Fakes et al.* teaches an advantage is to reduce the size of identification codes to minimize the amount of transmission and data storage resources used to identify messages. (Column 2, Lines 11 to 17) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to utilize replacement references to identify data items as taught by *Fakes et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of reducing the size of identification codes to minimize an amount of transmission and data storage resources.

Concerning claims 2 and 12, *Halahmi* discloses that e-mail portion server sends a list of e-mail messages (column 8, lines 5 to 8), and an option to select an e-mail message and/or attachment (column 8, lines 60 to 65); a list of e-mail messages with an option to display an e-mail message or attachment is "a request form containing a list of one or more messaging/collaboration service options."

Concerning claims 5 and 15, *Halahmi* discloses a conversion module 24 that converts a file format of a received message from HTML into a standard format of XML (column 6, lines 10 to 18; column 1, lines 60 to 66); additionally, a TIFF or other graphical file format may be converted to a WML format (column 9, lines 42 to 49).

Concerning claims 8, 18, 26, and 35, *Halahmi* teaches that certain character types are converted from the original content type, e.g. TIFF or other graphical file

format information is converted using OCR (optical character recognition) (column 9, lines 43 to 49); thus, TIFF or graphical characters are “incompatible with” a wireless voice interface, and are “filtered” by first detecting the presence of the characters and then converting them.

Concerning claims 9 and 19, *Halahmi* discloses that WAP proxy server 16 and e-mail server 20 are distinct servers (“reside on different server computers”) (Figure 1).

Concerning claims 10 and 20, *Fakes et al.* discloses converting a message code from an entry identification (“EID”) for a Microsoft® Exchange Server (column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 3).

Concerning claims 21 and 30, *Halahmi* teaches displaying only a portion of an electronic mail message if the electronic mail message is too large (“less than all of the messaging/collaboration data”) (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a user may select an e-mail message to be retrieved (column 5, line 67 to column 6, line 1), and the message is received from e-mail server 20 (column 6, lines 10 to 12), which are equivalent to “the messaging/collaboration data exposed in response to the request-for-service call.”

Concerning claims 23 and 32, *Halahmi* teaches that a user may enter a command to select an e-mail message (“a referenced data item”) from a list of e-mail messages by message identification numbers (“a reference”) (column 8, lines 1 to 12; column 8, lines 61 to 65), whereupon a formatted message is prepared and sent to the wireless communication device for display to the user (column 8, lines 40 to 47).

Concerning claims 24 and 33, *Halahmi* teaches a data format for an e-mail message of a WML deck, including one or more cards (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a deck

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is divided into cards, where each card is one or a plurality of "sub-messages"; cards correspond to portions of an e-mail message, e.g. message identification numbers, headers, identity of the sender, or subject field of the e-mail message (column 8, lines 1 to 40).

Concerning claims 25 and 34, *Halahmi* teaches that a user can request to see only the identity of the sender and the subject of the e-mail message ("sub-messages") (column 8, lines 16 to 26).

Concerning claims 39 and 40, *Fakes et al.* discloses a 2-byte index associated with a 16-byte GUID is stored on a server (column 4, lines 45 to 57; column 5, lines 57 to 66; Figure 1); thus, the index is smaller in size than the GUID.

Claims 6, 7, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1, 5, and 11 above, and further in view of *Albayrak et al.*

Halahmi discloses converting between message formats, but omits the limitations of translating between electronic voice signals and voice-based markup language, and communicating with a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). However, *Albayrak et al.* teaches an interactive voice response system, where a system host interface module translates data into VoiceXML pages and sends it to a voice browser. (Column 4, Lines 11 to 29; Column 4, Lines 54 to 59) Additionally, a client/server architecture transmits data by a standard HyperText Transfer Protocol. (Column 3, Lines 16 to 20; Column 6, Lines 48 to 56) The objective is to integrate standard Internet

protocols to operate portable interactive voice response devices for interacting with and guiding actions of users. (Column 2, Lines 55 to 67) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to translate between electronic voice signals and voice-based markup language as taught by *Albayrak et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of operating portable interactive voice response devices.

Claims 16, 27, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1, 11, and 15 above, and further in view of *Zarom*.

Concerning claim 16, *Halahmi* does not expressly disclose translating between a wireless application protocol (WAP) and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64; Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to translate between WAP and HTTP as taught by *Zarom* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

Concerning claims 27 and 36, *Halahmi* does not expressly disclose reducing header and gateway data from data items before passing the data items to a wireless voice interface. However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64; Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). TCP state machine 56 first removes the IP header from the TCP packet. TCP state machine 56 also examines the IP header in order to determine the type of data contained within the packet. Next, TCP state machine 56 passes the packet to a translator task module 57, according to the type of data contained within the packet. (Column 7, Lines 62 to 67; Figure 4) Thus, a process of translation involves removing an IP header, which is "header and gateway data". It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to remove header and gateway data during translation from HTTP to WAP as taught by *Zarom* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

Claims 28, 29, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of *Wolfe et al.*

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Halahmi discloses e-mail messages containing attachments, where a user can enter a command to select a particular attachment of an e-mail message (column 8, lines 47 to 60), but omits sending a data item designated by a wireless voice device to a fax server. However, *Wolfe et al.* teaches a voice-enabled web server, where a fax machine 18b is attached to web server 64 through proxy browser 62, and to skinny or tiny clients including wireless voice devices 18d, 18e, 18f. (Column 4, Lines 10 to Column 5, Line 15: Figure 1) Thus, *Wolfe et al.* suggests a unified network for converting e-mail messages to fax messages via a web server 64. The objective is to provide a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone. (Column 3, Lines 11 to 16) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to send data items to a fax server for fax transmission as suggested by *Wolfe et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of providing a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed 08 January 2007, with respect to the new matter rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 under 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st ¶, has been withdrawn. Applicant's Declaration of Stanley Foster and Applicant's Remarks have pointed out where the claimed subject matter is disclosed by the originally filed Specification.

Applicant's arguments, filed 08 January 2007, with respect to the rejection of claims 3, 4, 13, and 14 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 3, 4, 13, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*, and further in view of *Trower, II et al.*, has been withdrawn. Applicant's argument that *Trower, II et al.* does not invoke the COM object in response to a request form is persuasive insofar as no form, *per se*, is disclosed or reasonably suggested by *Trower, II et al.*.

Applicant's arguments, filed 08 January 2007, with respect to the rejection of claims 1 to 2, 5, 8 to 12, 15, 18 to 21, 23 to 26, 30, 32 to 35, and 39 to 40 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that *Fakes et al.* does not teach or suggest that the message store software 23 transmits the referenced data item in response to receipt of the 2-byte index from the local computer 20. Applicant states that *Fakes et al.* teaches that the 2-byte indices merely identify the GUIDs of the folder and messages. (Column 6, Lines 60 to 61). However, Applicant maintains that the 2-byte indices do not provide access to the folders and messages. (Column 5, Lines 28 to 33) Applicant says that the messaging software 22 on the local computer 20 instead must use the message and folder SDIDs in order to open the folders and messages. (Column 5, Lines 28 to 33) This is not persuasive.

Fakes et al. discloses that local computer 20 uses the 2-byte indices to obtain messages and folders from message store 14 on messaging server computer 16.

Messaging software 22 on local computer 20 initiates opening of a message or folder by sending a message or folder identification code to message store software 23 that runs on the messaging server computer 16. The store software 23 on the server computer 16 then opens the message or folder that corresponds to the identification code and provides the messaging software 22 on the local computer 20 with access to the contents of the message or folder. (Column 3, Line 66 to Column 4, Line 4: Figure 1) Thus, a local computer is able to access e-mail stored on a server computer by sending a message identification code.

Applicant correctly notes that the local computer uses SDIDs to open folders and messages, but *Fakes et al.*, in fact, discloses that SDIDs contain the 2-byte index. Figure 4, Step 460, discloses that, regardless of where the 2-byte index is found for an FGUID – either in the local computer's cache or if it must be requested from the master map on the server computer – the messaging software 22 on the local computer concatenates the 2-byte index and a 6-byte FGLOBCNT to produce an 8-byte FSDID. (Column 6, Lines 25 to 30: Figure 4: Step 460) Similarly, to obtain a message instead of a folder, a 2-byte index 74 is concatenated with a 6-byte MGLOBCNT 72 to produce an 8-byteMSDID for opening a message for messaging software 22 on local computer 20. (Column 8, Lines 40 to 46: Figure 7) Folder SDIDs are called FSDIDs, and message SDIDs are called MSDIDs. (Column 5, Lines 24 to 45) Thus, *Fakes et al.* does teach and suggest that the message store software 23 transmits the referenced data item, e.g. a message, in response to receipt of the 2-byte index from the local computer 20 because the local computer 20 requests an e-mail message from the

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messaging server computer 16 by transmitting an MSDID, and an MSDID contains the 2-byte index (and a 6-byte MGLOBCNT). The 2-byte index corresponds to the GUID. (Column 5, Lines 61 to 67) An SDID, either an FSDID or an MSDID, is "a replacement reference" for a folder or message ("the referenced data item") because it is composed of a 2-byte index (associated with a GUID) and a 6-byte GLOBCNT, and is a replacement for a 16-byte GUID and a 6-byte GLOBCNT.

Therefore, the rejections of claims 1 to 2, 5, 8 to 12, 15, 18 to 21, 23 to 26, 30, 32 to 35, and 39 to 40 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*; of claims 6, 7, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*, and further in view of *Albayrak et al.*; of claims 16, 27, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*, and further in view of *Zarom*; and of claims 28, 29, 37, and 38 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*, and further in view of *Wolfe et al.*, are proper.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin Lerner whose telephone number is (571) 272-7608. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM Monday to Thursday.

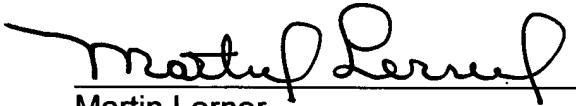
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ML
1/19/07


Martin Lerner
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Examiner
Group Art Unit 2626